

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



THE Vegetable

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

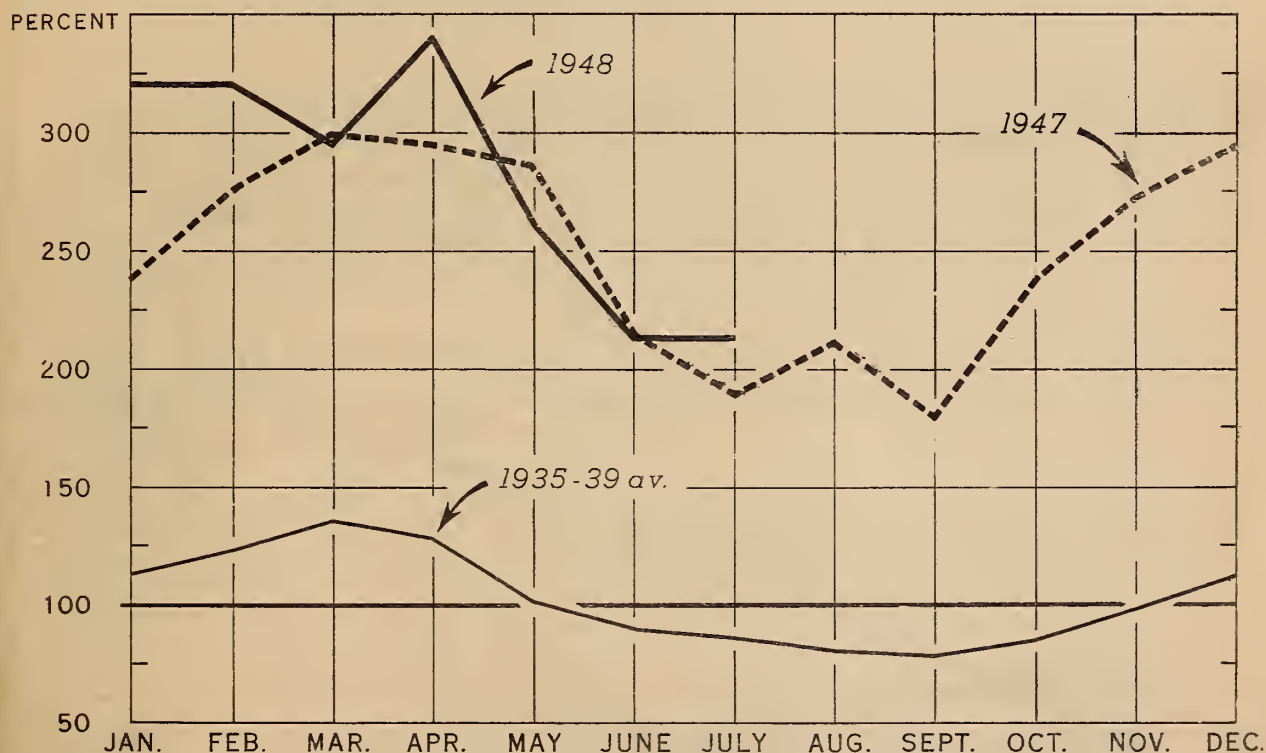
FOR RELEASE
AUG. 11, P. M.

TVS-89

BAE

JULY 1948

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET, UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1935-39, ANNUAL 1947 AND 1948 INDEX NUMBERS (AUGUST 1909-JULY 1914=100)

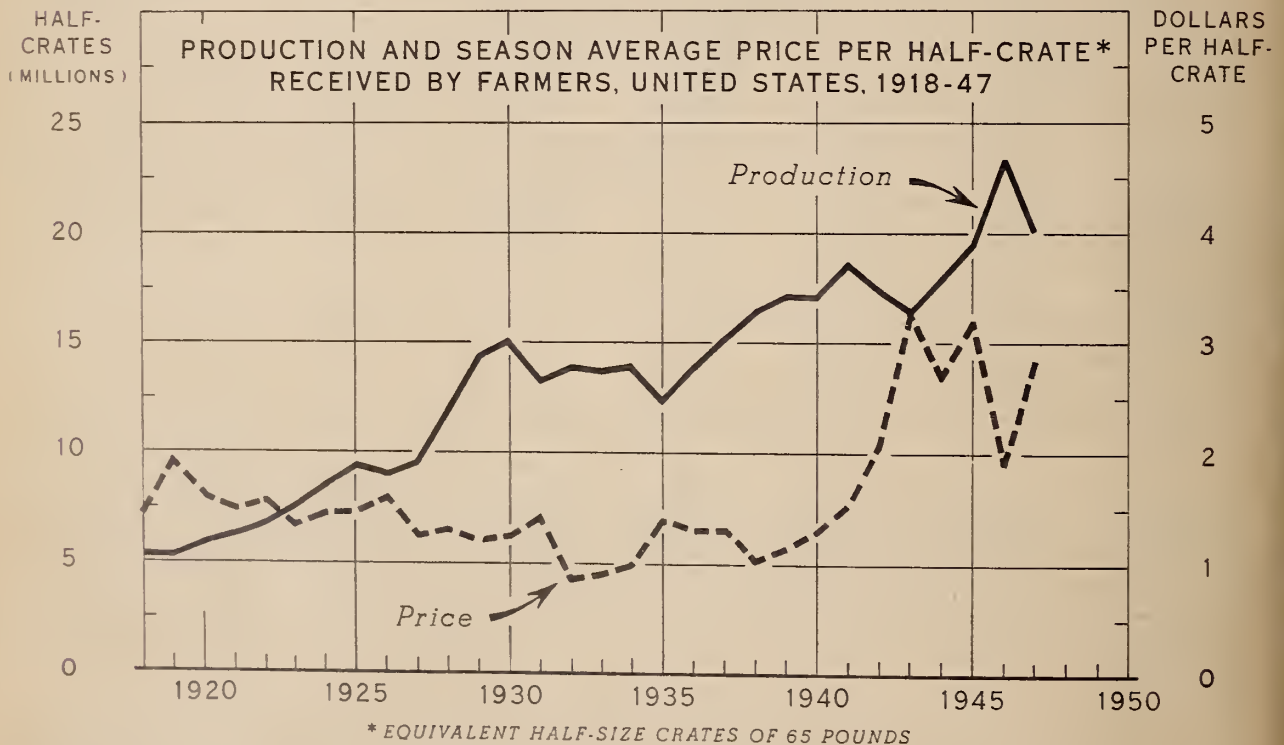
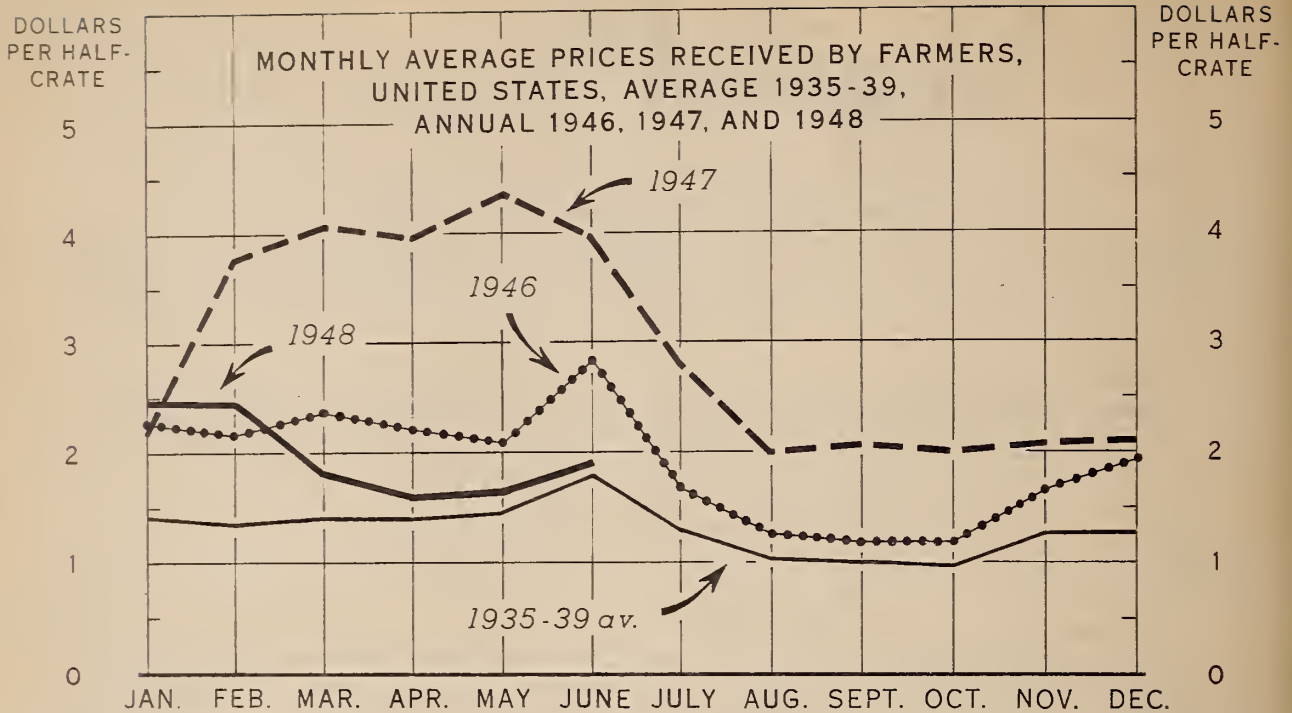


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46820 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The monthly index of prices received by farmers for 11 fresh-market truck crops started the year 1948 at a record-high level for January and February and in April it approached the record high of April 1943. In subsequent months of this year, however, the index has come close to last year's levels and is expected to follow a "normal" seasonal movement through the summer months. Last year's contra-seasonal rise in August probably will not be repeated this year. The index in the last 3 months of 1948 probably will be lower than that of last year because of the larger production and lower prices expected for the main storage crops of onions and cabbage.

CELERY



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46821 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by farmers for celery in the last few months have approached pre-war average levels much more closely than in either 1946 or 1947. Prices for celery probably will continue below those of 1947 and possibly those of 1946 for the rest of this year.

Over the past 30 years, production of celery has increased almost four fold. Prices received by farmers from year to year usually rose when production fell, and vice versa. The trend in prices was generally downward through 1938. Then the trend swung upward to sharply higher levels during the war and the immediate postwar years.

 T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 2, 1948

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
:Summary.....	3	:Potatoes.....	12
:Truck Crops for Fresh Market....	4	:Sweetpotatoes.....	14
:Truck Crops for Processing.....	9	:Dry Edible Beans.....	15
:Canned Vegetables.....	11	:Dry Field Peas.....	17
:Frozen Vegetables.....	12	:Appendix of Tables.....	19

SUMMARY

Production and prices of most vegetables in 1948 are expected to continue near the high levels of 1947 and far above prewar, though output of a few canning crops, sweetpotatoes, and dry peas, is expected to be considerably lower than in 1947.

Total commercial production of truck crops grown for fresh use this summer is expected to be slightly smaller than in 1947.

Prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops this summer are expected to average higher than last year for lima beans, snap beans, cucumbers, green peas, and watermelons, but lower for cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, onions, and spinach.

Total commercial production of fresh vegetables this fall probably will be larger than last fall, because of a considerably larger acreage of fall cabbage, because acreages of most fall crops are likely to be at least as large as last year, and because yields per acre of nearly every truck crop last fall were lower than they had been in other recent years.

Total production of 11 truck crops for commercial processing this year is tentatively forecast at about one-tenth smaller than last year. This estimate is based largely upon indicated acreages and historical trends in yields. Estimated production of snap beans is slightly larger than last year and the 1937-46 average. The prospective crop of green peas for processing, however, is 13 percent smaller than last year and only 4 percent above average. On the basis of information now available, production of kraut cabbage is expected to be much larger than that of last year, sweet corn slightly larger, but tomato production considerably smaller than last year. Prices received by farmers for these processing crops on a national basis are expected to average near those of last season. Judging from indicated acreages relative to last year, and from scattered and unofficial reports of contract prices, prices this year for lima beans, snap beans, and sweet corn probably will average slightly higher, but those for tomatoes lower.

The total commercial pack of canned vegetables in the 1948-49 season also is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than a year earlier. July 1 stocks of major canned vegetables were about 6 percent smaller this year than on July 1 a year ago. Those of canned green peas were slightly larger and of canned tomatoes considerably larger than last year. On the other hand, stocks of sweet corn were slightly smaller and those of snap beans and tomato juice considerably smaller. Consumption of canned vegetables is expected to continue through the rest of the year at an annual rate only slightly lower than in 1947. No extensive reductions in retail prices of canned vegetables are expected; prices of some might be even higher.

The total pack of frozen vegetables this year probably will be slightly larger than last year. July 1 storage stocks of frozen vegetables were about one-fourth lower than a year earlier. Per capita consumption in 1948 is expected to be about the same as the record rate in 1947.

Because of large supplies of potatoes, prices that growers will receive this summer are expected to be generally at support levels, as they were last summer. However, this will mean moderately higher prices than last summer, because the support level has advanced. The total 1948 potato crop is estimated as of July 1 at 392 million bushels, 2 percent larger than the 1947 crop and about the same as the 1937-46 average. Prospects are that production in the 29 late States, where nearly all of our winter potato supply is grown, will be slightly larger than 1947 production.

A 50-million-bushel crop of sweetpotatoes is in prospect in 1948. This would be 13 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and the smallest since 1924. Prices that growers receive for this small crop are expected to average above prices for the 1947 crop. But a seasonal decline in prices this summer and early fall can be expected with increased harvestings. Too-rapid marketing at this time would quickly force prices down to support levels until the bulk of the crop is moved into storage.

Production of dry edible beans in 1948 is expected to be about 6 percent larger than the 1947 crop. But the dry pea crop is expected to be less than half the 1947 crop. Substantially more beans but considerably less peas probably will be available for export than in the 1947-48 season. The larger bean crop probably will bring moderately lower prices than did the 1947 crop, but the new pea crop is likely to bring about the same prices.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Total Production in 1948
May Exceed That in 1947

The total quantity of commercial truck crops produced for fresh market shipment this year probably will be slightly larger than the 8.2 million tons grown last year. The combined winter, spring, and summer crops

reported to date total only 3 percent less than in 1947. The important crops of late summer onions and of fall cabbage are not yet estimated but the prospective acreages are larger than last year and near average.

Although the total of fresh market truck crops this year is expected to exceed slightly that grown last year, the rate of increase will not equal the rate of growth in our national population. Therefore, per capita supplies for the year will be slightly lower than last year.

Summer-Season Supply Slightly Smaller This Year

Based on incomplete reports, production of fresh market commercial truck crops for harvest mainly in July, August, and September is estimated to be 5 percent more than the average for 1937-46 and only 7 percent less than the near-record total for last year. The estimate does not include late summer cantaloups, or the important late summer crop of onions which is expected to be larger than in 1947.

As usual the heaviest contributors to summer-season tonnage will be watermelons, onions, tomatoes, cantaloups, lettuce, cabbage, and sweet corn. Indicated crops of cabbage (including cabbage for kraut), cantaloups (early and mid-summer), carrots, cauliflower, celery, eggplant, Honey Dew melons, onions, green peppers, and spinach are each equal to or larger than last year. Of these, only cantaloups, eggplant, Honey Dew melons, and green peppers are larger than average. Crops below last year and below average are lima beans, beets, green peas, and watermelons. Other crops below last year but above average are snap beans, sweet corn, lettuce, and tomatoes.

Because of the substantial differences in production from last summer, prices received by growers are expected to average higher this summer for lima beans, snap beans, cucumbers, green peas, and watermelons, but lower for cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, onions, and spinach. The index of prices received by farmers for truck crops is expected to be at least as high as last year for each of the summer months except August. In August last year, the index rose sharply and contra-seasonally, largely because of record August prices received for lettuce and cabbage.

Cabbage

Acreage of cabbage being grown for harvest this summer (including relatively small quantities which may be harvested for kraut manufacture) is substantially larger than last summer, probably in response to the high prices received by growers in the latter half of 1947. Production of cabbage for harvest in early summer (July and half of August) is estimated to be 11 percent larger than a year earlier, but 3 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. Prospective supplies for late summer are 10 percent larger than a year earlier, but 7 percent smaller than average.

Acreage of early fall domestic types of cabbage is expected to exceed that of last year by 16 percent but to be 2 percent smaller than the 10-year average. This acreage will provide most of the cabbage manufactured into kraut. Last year (when kraut manufacture was unusually low) kraut cabbage was obtained from 6,660 acres of the 25,460 acres of early fall domestic types for harvest. The 6,660 acres so used were 69 percent of the total acreage harvested for kraut manufacture in 1947.

Acreage of early fall Danish types of cabbage, which produces virtually all of the winter supplies sold from storage, is estimated to be 13 percent larger than last year and one percent above average. Yields on this acreage will be estimated in early September. Last year yields on this acreage were below average.

Total carlot rail and boat shipments of new-crop cabbage through the first half of this year were 18 percent larger than those for the same period a year earlier. Prices received by growers for new cabbage generally were lower this year than a year earlier, except for a short period in March and April when market supplies of old-crop cabbage were exhausted and shipments of new-crop cabbage temporarily slackened. Prices received by farmers for the rest of 1948 are expected to average considerably lower than in 1947 and to more nearly follow the seasonal pattern shown in 1946.

Cantaloups and Similar Melons

Cantaloup tonnage generally ranks about third or fourth among all truck crops produced for the summer fresh market and second or third in value. Total production of cantaloups this summer probably will be about as large as last year, perhaps a third larger than the 1937-46 average, but slightly smaller than the record 1946 crop.

Because of lower yields, production in early-summer States is 6 percent lower than last year, despite increased acreages. Production of the main or mid-summer crop is expected to be about 5 percent larger than last year. Although the mid-summer acreage for harvest is 7 percent smaller than last year, the indicated yield is above average in contrast to last year's below-average yield.

Acreage in the late-summer States is practically as large as last year but 32 percent below the 10-year average. Acreage in the late-summer States has been less than 17,820 (the 1937-46 average) since 1941.

Prices received by farmers for 1948-crop cantaloups probably will average not much higher than those for the 1947 season, because the peak movement of the crop this year came later in the season, when prices were seasonally lower.

The summer crop of Honey Dew melons this year is expected to be only slightly larger than in 1947, but 37 percent larger than the 10-year average. The summer crop comes close to being the entire crop for the year, since almost no acreage was planted in the spring area of the Imperial Valley of California because of the disease problems encountered in former seasons.

Lettuce

Acreage of lettuce for summer-season shipment is 4 percent larger than last year but the average yield per acre is lower. Production is indicated to be 10 percent smaller than last summer. Prices received by farmers for summer-season lettuce probably will average slightly higher this year than last, though much depends upon the rate at which shipments are made. Most of the production is in California, where growers generally exercise considerable control over shipments.

Onions

Prices received by farmers for onions in each of the first 5 months of this year were at a record. They stimulated unusually large imports of onions, not only from Mexico but also from such far-away places as Chile, Egypt, Australia, and New Zealand. Record prices stemmed, of course, from the below-average crop of onions produced last summer, the below-average stocks of storage onions carried over into 1948, and the below-average production this year in the areas producing for early spring market.

Rail and boat shipments of domestically-produced old-crop onions were about one-third less this year than in 1947, and the number of cars shipped each week dropped off much more quickly this year. The equivalent of 1,611 carloads of onions were imported this spring, in sharp contrast to 337 carloads a year earlier.

In a general way, the seasonal pattern of price movement from month-to-month for onions this year has followed that of 1944 and 1946, but at a much higher level. However, prices have been dropping rapidly and are likely to decline further. Production for early-summer harvest, although 23 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average, is 28 percent larger than last year because of increases in both acreage and yield. Acreage for late-summer harvest is 2 percent above average and 5 percent above last year. Late-summer yields have not been indicated for this year, but last year they were slightly below average. In New York, where late-summer acreage is up sharply this year, the 1947 yield was far below average. Probabilities favor at least an average-size late-summer crop and average-or-larger storage stocks at the end of the year.

Prices received by farmers for onions probably will decline more than seasonally for the months of July through October.

Tomatoes

Prices received by growers for tomatoes sold on the fresh market in January and February were higher than a year earlier because of much lighter production and movement of domestic and imported supplies, and again in late May because of much lighter movement of domestic supplies. At other times in the first half of the year, prices for tomatoes have been slightly to considerably lower than last year. Prices are expected to average moderately higher this summer than last.

Domestic production for the fresh market during the first quarter of the year was moderately smaller than last year and less than half of the 1937-46 average. Production for spring marketing was slightly larger than a year earlier and considerably above average. The early-summer crop is 10 percent larger than average but 8 percent smaller than last year. The late-summer crop is expected to be 3 percent smaller than in 1947, though fully as large as average. Acreage for early-fall harvest (all in California) is estimated to be 3 percent larger than last year and 12 percent above average. Yields in this area were record-high in 1947.

Watermelons

The watermelon season this year has been unusual because prices received by farmers rose from May to June in contrast to the usual precipitous decline. Also, prices in May were much below the record-high prices in May last year, although the crop in areas producing for late-spring market (Florida and the Imperial Valley of California) was one-tenth smaller than in 1947. This is explained by the early-season shipments this year relative to last year. The late-spring crop was ready for market much earlier this year, particularly in Florida. Carlot rail shipments began 3 weeks earlier this year, and through May were about 5 times the shipments for the same period in 1947.

Prices received by growers in June, however, were appreciably higher than in June of 1947, and probably will continue to average higher than in 1947 for the remaining months of this season and for the entire season. Production in the main-crop or early-summer group of States this year is 19 percent smaller than in 1947 and 4 percent below average. Late summer supplies are expected to be 10 percent smaller than a year earlier and 12 percent smaller than the 10-year average. Weekly carlot shipments fell behind last year's rate in the first week of June this year and remained substantially lower than a year earlier during each of the following 7 weeks.

Other Summer Truck Crops

Acreage and production estimates also are made on 12 other commercial truck crops produced in lesser volume for the summer-season fresh market. Production this summer is estimated to be the following

percentages of the 1947 summer crops: Celery, 116 percent; carrots, 115; spinach, 112; cauliflower, 109; eggplant and green peppers, each 101 percent; beets and sweet corn, each 93 percent; cucumbers, 86; snap beans, 81; green peas, 76; and lima beans, 75 percent. Of these 12 summer crops, production of all but 4 (eggplant, green peppers, sweet corn, and snap beans) is below the 10-year average.

On the basis of relative production, lower average prices are likely to be received by growers this summer for celery, carrots, spinach, and cauliflower, and higher prices for beets, cucumbers, snap beans, green peas, and green lima beans.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Moderately Smaller Production Expected this Year

Primarily because of reductions in acreage, total production of truck crops for commercial processing is expected to be moderately smaller this year than last. The reduction in acreage in general is intentional, a part of the effort of canners to bring their operations into line with their relative stock position and with consumer demand.

Prices Generally Close To Last Year

The Department will not issue estimates of prices received by growers for processing crops before December. However, it is believed that prices generally will be near those of last year. Farmers have been reluctant to contract acreage at any lower price this year than last, and commercial processors have been striving to assure themselves of high-quality packs.

Crop Prospects

Early estimates indicate that the pack of asparagus, and therefore also the crop for processing, was slightly smaller this year than in 1947.

The reported acreage planted to green lima beans for processing is a new record, topping by 4 percent the record set last year. Largest acreage increases are in the 2 Western States of Washington and California, where much of the crop is used for freezing.

A high yield per acre of snap beans for processing has more than offset a slight reduction in acreage for harvest. The indicated crop is 5 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 3 percent larger than the 1937-46 average.

The acreage planted to beets for canning is up 27 percent from the very low acreage planted last year, but is still 22 percent smaller than the 10-year average. Acreage is above average only in Wisconsin and New Jersey.

Acreage of cabbage for kraut planted under contract or on packers' own farms this year is estimated to be 70 percent larger than last year's unusually low acreage, but 20 percent less than the 10-year average. In addition to the cabbage processed from contracted acreage, kraut packers each year buy and use the cabbage from a considerable acreage not under contract. Last year, the uncontracted acreage accounted for 51 percent of the total acreage used, and such acreage averaged about 50 percent of the total during 1937-46.

Kraut packers use open-market or uncontracted cabbage whenever and wherever it can be had cheaply enough. However, most of it is produced in the States and areas producing so-called domestic types for early-fall harvest. Of the 9,680 acres of cabbage used for kraut, in 1947, 6,660 were part of the early-fall domestic acreage. Of the 6,660 acres, 2,910 were under contract and 3,750 were open-market.

Acreage planted to sweet corn for processing this year is estimated to be 8 percent smaller than last year but 11 percent larger than the 10-year average. Plantings were less than intended because of rainy weather in Ohio, Indiana, Oregon, and Washington. For the entire country, the acreage planted to Bantam and other yellow varieties is estimated 8 percent smaller than in 1947. Acreage of Country Gentleman, however, is estimated to be 21 percent larger, while that of Evergreen and Narrow Grain is less than half as large as last year.

Acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year is estimated to be 3 percent smaller than last year but nearly a third larger than the 10-year average.

Both acreage and yield of green peas for processing are lower this year than last. The crop is estimated to be 13 percent smaller than in 1947, but 4 percent larger than the 10-year average. This is the smallest crop since 1941, but larger than any prior to 1942. Greatest tonnage reduction is indicated in Wisconsin, the principal producing State, where this year's crop is about 86,000 tons, in contrast to about 144,000 last year.

Acreage planted in Georgia this year to pimientos for processing is 9 percent smaller than last year but about 5 percent larger than the 10-year average. The relatively small acreage in California is not being reported this year, to avoid disclosure of individual firm operations.

Production of spinach for processing in California and Texas was estimated in March to be 10 percent less than last year and 28 percent less than the 1937-46 average. This is the most recent report available.

Production will not be estimated in other important States until December. It is expected, however, that acreage in these States also will be fairly consistent with the general downward trend.

The acreage planted to tomatoes for processing is estimated to be 17.5 percent smaller this year than last, and 14 percent smaller than the 10-year average. Largest relative reductions in acreage by areas occurred in the Western and the South Atlantic States.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1948 Pack Expected to be About 10 Percent Smaller than 1947

Tentative forecasts of the 1948-49 pack of commercially canned vegetables 1/ indicate that it will be about 10 percent smaller than the 1947-48 pack, on a total processed-weight basis. Although such a pack would be the smallest since the 1940-41 season, it would be more than one-third larger than the 1935-39 average.

Among the major canned vegetables, the 1948-49 packs of snap beans and sweet corn are expected to be slightly larger than the 1947-48 packs, the pack of tomato juice may be moderately larger, and the pack of sauerkraut--including bulk--probably will be much larger than the 1947-48 pack. On the other hand, the new packs of green peas, tomatoes, and tomato products other than juice are expected to be moderately to considerably smaller than the 1947-48 packs.

July 1 Stocks of Major Items Lower than Year Earlier

Combined stocks of 5 major canned vegetables (snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice) held by packers and wholesale distributors on July 1 of this year were approximately 36 million actual cases, compared with about 39 million cases held a year earlier 2/. Packers' stocks were considerably higher than a year earlier, especially of tomatoes and green peas; but wholesale distributors' were considerably lower in total and for each of the 5 items except corn and tomatoes. It is believed that stocks of none of these major items are large enough to cause retail prices to decline.

1/ Data compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources include asparagus, green lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, hominy, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup and chili sauce, pickles (including bulk), and potatoes.

2/ These totals include an allowance for packers' stocks of green peas, not reported for July 1 either in 1947 or 1948. Packers' stocks of green peas on June 1, 1948, were 7,810,000 actual cases, and 4,572,000 a year earlier.

Slightly Smaller Per Capita
Supplies and Consumption Indicated

Assuming that some further reduction in stocks of canned vegetables this year is indicated by the forecasted reductions in pack, it appears that per capita consumption of canned vegetables will be slightly smaller in this calendar year than in 1947. Increased consumption, however, is probable for some items, particularly green peas, tomatoes, tomato juice, and certain other tomato products.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Few indications of 1948 pack of frozen vegetables are yet available. In general, however, it is believed that slight increases in frozen pack are probable, judging from estimated increases in processing acreage in areas producing largely for freezing and from the rather drastic adjustment made by the freezing industry during the past year. The 1947 pack was substantially smaller than the record 1946 pack, and stocks of frozen vegetables in commercial storage the first half of 1948 have dropped more rapidly than seasonally and more than last year. On July 1, 1948, total stocks of frozen vegetables were 186.2 million pounds, or 65.5 million pounds (26 percent) smaller than a year earlier. This was true in spite of a record June net movement into storage. Of the 10 major items individually reported, stocks were higher this July 1 only for lima beans. Available supplies probably will be adequate--and demand strong enough--to ensure that the per capita rate of consumption will continue in 1948 at about the record level of 1947.

POTATOES

1948 Potato Crop Expected
to Total 392 Million Bushels

A near-average crop of 392 million bushels of potatoes is in prospect for 1948, based on July 1 condition of the crop and quantity harvested to that date. A crop this size would be 2 percent larger than the 1947 crop of 384 million bushels and nearly equal to the 1937-46 average. Total acreage for harvest in 1948 is estimated at 2,109,000 acres, about the same as in 1947 but 25 percent smaller than average. The average yield per acre of about 186 bushels, as estimated July 1, is 4 bushels larger than that of 1947 and 46.5 bushels larger than average. Final output of the crop will be greatly affected by growing and harvesting weather in the 29 late potato States, which are expected to produce about three-fourths of the crop.

The 1948 crop in the 12 early States, harvest of which had been nearly completed by mid-July, is estimated at 64 million bushels. This is 7 percent larger than the early crop last year and 16 percent larger than average. Nearly half of the crop was produced in California this year, compared with the 1937-46 average of only 29 percent.

The new crop in the 8 intermediate potato States, 33 million bushels, is nearly equal to the 1947 crop and average production. Most of the crop in these States will be harvested and marketed this summer. Potatoes from both the early and intermediate States do not store well and must be marketed or utilized shortly after being harvested.

Production in the 29 late potato States is estimated at 295 million bushels this year, 1 percent larger than in 1947 but 3 percent smaller than average. The crop in the 13 surplus late States, which provide most of the commercial shipments during fall, winter, and early spring, is estimated at 272 million bushels. This is 2 percent larger than in 1947 and 1 percent larger than average. The largest increase over last year is in Idaho, where the crop is estimated at 36 million bushels compared with 28.6 million bushels last year. The crop in the 10 western surplus late States is estimated at nearly 104 million bushels, 10 million bushels more than in 1947. Slightly smaller crops this year than last are expected in the central and eastern surplus late States. Maine leads all States with a prospective crop of 61 million bushels, but that is 2 million smaller than in 1947.

If production in the intermediate and late States turns out as large as now is in prospect, supplies in the season ahead will be more than adequate for the usual domestic utilization for food, seed, and other uses, at support-price levels. In fact, it probably will be necessary to move substantial quantities into other than the usual outlets. Exports of fresh potatoes probably will not be any larger next fall and winter than last. Some potatoes may be exported in the form of potato flour.

Carlot Movement of New Potatoes
About as Large Thus Far
This Season as Last

Shipments of 1948-crop potatoes by rail and boat through July 17 this season totaled 63,435 cars, about the same as those in the corresponding part of the 1947-48 season. The shipments this season include 10,540 cars purchased by the Government under the support program, compared with 2,333 cars a year earlier. Slightly more than half of the total shipments in each of these seasons originated in California.

Large Market Supplies this Summer
Expected to Keep Prices Generally
at or Near Support Levels

As market movement of early potatoes from the 1948 crop became seasonally heavy in May, prices in most of the important shipping areas dropped to support levels. To keep prices from falling lower, the Government purchased nearly 11 million bushels by July 19. Disposition of these potatoes has been mainly through manufacture into alcohol, livestock feed, and flour.

Potatoes from the intermediate States and from the summer crop in the late States are expected to press upon the market in August and September, requiring further Government purchases to keep prices from falling below supports. Whether prices next fall and winter will be much if any above supports will depend primarily upon the final outturn of the late crop.

On July 15, 1948, growers received an average of \$1.66 per bushel, compared with \$1.68 on July 15, 1947. Grower prices for the entire 1947 crop averaged \$1.62 per bushel.

Higher Support Prices for Late
Crop this Year than Last

July and August support prices for late State potatoes were announced on June 25 by the Department of Agriculture. These prices are designed to reflect 90 percent of parity as of July 1, 1948. Support prices for 1947-crop late potatoes were based upon 90 percent of the July 1, 1947 parity. Because parity has risen about 10 percent in the intervening 12 months, support prices for the 1948 crop are moderately higher than those for the 1947 crop. The complete schedule of f.o.b. support prices for the 1948 late crop, including prices for September and later months, will be announced later.

For eligible growers, prices during the summer will be supported by a combination of purchase, diversion, and export programs. After the storage period begins about September 15, loans will become available.

SWEETPOTATOES

Prospective 1948 Sweetpotato Crop of
50 Million Bushels is Smallest Since 1924

A sweetpotato crop of only 50 million bushels is in prospect for 1948, based on July 1 condition of the crop. This is 13 percent smaller than production in 1947, 23 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average, and the smallest since 1924. The 541,000 acres for harvest this year is down 11 percent from the acreage harvested in 1947. But the expected yield per acre of 92 bushels is nearly as large as the 1947 yield.

Prospective production this year is a little larger than last year in Virginia and Arkansas, but it is smaller in all other heavy producing States. In Louisiana, the leader in rail shipments of 1947-crop sweetpotatoes, the new crop is expected to be 19 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 29 percent smaller than average.

If the 1948 crop of sweetpotatoes turns out no larger than seemed likely on July 1, a moderate reduction in per capita consumption probably will occur in the 1948-49 season. Per capita consumption may be as low as 14 pounds, or 16 percent smaller than in 1947-48 and 35 percent smaller than the average for 1935-39.

Grower Prices for 1948 Sweetpotato
Crop Expected to Average Higher than
Prices for Larger 1947 Crop.

The carlot rail movement of new-crop sweetpotatoes got well under way the week ending July 3, when 53 cars were shipped. Total shipments through July 17 this season amounted to 219 cars, 53 percent larger than in the like part of the 1947-48 season. Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida supplied the shipments so far this season.

New-crop sweetpotatoes on the New York City wholesale market averaged considerably higher during the first half of July this year than a year earlier. Prices received by growers for sweetpotatoes this July 15 averaged \$2.62 per bushel, compared with \$2.51 a year earlier. As harvesting of sweetpotatoes becomes more general this summer and early fall, some declines in price seem likely. But prices that growers will receive for the entire 1948 crop are expected to average higher than the average of \$2.14 for the 1947 crop.

A price-support program will be available for the 1948 crop.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

18-Million-Bag Crop of
Dry Beans in Prospect for 1948

Production of dry edible beans in 1948 is forecast at 18 million bags (bags of 100 pounds each, uncleaned). This would be 6 percent larger than the 1947 crop, 9 percent larger than average production for 1937-46, and the largest crop since 1943. The largest increases over 1947 are in prospect in Michigan, New York, Nebraska, and New Mexico, while the largest prospective decrease is in Colorado.

The acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 1,816 000 acres, 3 percent larger than that harvested in 1947 but 1 percent smaller than average.

The larger prospective supplies of dry beans for the 1948-49 season, with no change in per capita consumption (8.4 pounds) will permit a substantial increase in exports. Exports from the 1947 crop, including Government shipments for use in occupied areas, totaled about 2.5 million bags.

Prices for 1948 Crop Expected to be
Lower But Generally Above Supports

With larger production of beans in 1948 and export demand uncertain, grower prices for the 1948 crop probably will average moderately lower than the relatively high average of \$12.10 per 100 pounds received for the 1947 crop.

But prices are expected to be generally above supports. Even at support prices, there probably will be considerable quantities of some varieties, especially Great Northern and pea beans, available for export. In foreign markets such as Europe, beans will face the increased competition of larger home production of crops. Thus it probably will require somewhat lower prices to move increased quantities into foreign outlets.

In July prices received by growers for dry beans averaged \$11.70 per 100 pounds, compared with \$12.70 in July 1947.

1948-Crop Dry Beans to be Supported
at 90 Percent of September 1 Parity

Important features of the price-support program for 1948-crop dry beans include (1) support to prices at 90 percent of parity as of September 1, 1948, (2) nonrecourse loans as an important means of support, and (3) purchase agreements as a further means of support. The complete schedule of support prices will be announced after the September 1 parity figure has been determined.

Commodity Credit Corporation nonrecourse loans on beans will be made available to producers and associations of producers. They may be had from time of harvest through December 31, 1948, and will mature April 30, 1949, or earlier upon demand. The loan rate will be \$5 per 100 pounds of sound, whole, dry edible beans. This is about one-third under the probable support prices. In the event beans are tendered in payment of a loan, the difference between the support price and the loan rate will be paid upon delivery of the beans to the CCC.

Loans will be available on the following classes of beans: Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Red Kidney, Pinto, Cranberry, Pink, Small Red, Baby Lima, and Standard Lima. They may be made on cleaned beans or on thresher-run beans which, after deduction of foreign material, contain not more than 10 percent of other defects. The beans must not contain more than 18 percent moisture.

Purchase agreements also will be available to producers and associations of producers as a means of price support on 1948-crop dry edible beans. They will be available through December 31, 1948, in all States and counties where loans are available. These agreements will provide that producers or associations of producers may sell eligible beans at support prices to the CCC within thirty days of the maturity date of loans, the quantity of beans not to exceed the quantity they specify in the agreements.

DRY FIELD PEAS

1948 Dry Pea Crop of 3 Million
Bags is Smallest Since 1940

A dry field pea crop of 2,983,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned) is estimated for 1948. This is 54 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 43 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. The reduced production this year is the result of smaller planted acreage, increased abandonment, and lower yield per acre. The 306,000 acres for harvest in 1948 are 41 percent less than the number harvested in 1947, and the yield per acre of 975 pounds is 22 percent smaller. Production is down more than half in the two principal pea-growing States, Washington and Idaho, where abnormally wet weather last spring reduced plantings far below intentions.

Even though the new crop is much smaller than the 1947 crop, small quantities of peas probably will be available for export. Exports so far in the 1947-48 season are a little under 2 million bags.

Prices for 1948 Crop Probably
Will Average Near Those for 1947 Crop

With domestic demand for 1948-crop dry peas about the same as for the 1947 crop and an uncertain foreign demand, prices that growers will receive for the 1948 crop probably will average near prices for the 1947 crop. Prices for the 1947 crop averaged \$5.61 per 100 pounds, the highest price on record. Prices during the 1947-48 season usually were slightly above supports, but in January 1948 they rose considerably above supports. In July the grower price for peas averaged \$5.10 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.81 in July 1947.

Support Prices for 1948-Crop Peas
Are About 9 Percent Higher than 1947 Supports

Because of a 9-percent rise in the comparable (substitute parity) price for peas, support prices for the 1948 crop are 9 percent higher than those for the 1947 crop. Support prices for the 1948 crop are based upon 90 percent of the July 1, 1948, comparable price of \$5.25 per 100 pounds. Support prices for the 1947 crop were based upon 90 percent of the July 1, 1947 comparable price of \$4.81.

Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, and White Canada smooth peas that grade U.S. No. 1 after normal cleaning will be supported at \$4.80 per 100 pounds of sound whole peas, and Colorado Whites similarly at \$4.50. Support prices for No. 2 peas will be 25 cents less than those for No. 1 grade.

Devices for supporting prices of 1948-crop dry smooth peas will be nonrecourse loans and purchase agreements, which will be available to producers and associations of producers. The loans will be available from time of harvest through December 31, 1948, and will mature April 30, 1949, or earlier on demand. The loan rate will be \$3.50 per 100 pounds for all eligible varieties except Colorado Whites, for which the rate will be \$3.25. In the event peas are tendered in payment of a loan, the difference between the loan rate and higher support price will be paid upon delivery of the peas.

Purchase agreements which are similar to those for 1948-crop beans, will be available through December 31, 1948, in all States and counties where loans are available. The agreements will provide that producers and associations of producers may sell eligible peas at support prices to the CCC within 30 days of the maturity date of the loans, and in a quantity not in excess of that specified in the agreements.

Commercial truck crops for fresh market: Average prices received
by growers, United States, July 1-15, 1948,
with comparisons

Commodity	:Container :Unit	:5-year :Wgt.	: July :average	: July :1-15,	: Month				: July :1-15,
					: March	: April	: May	: June	
			:1938-42	: 1947	: 1948	: 1948	: 1948	: 1948	: 1948
		<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Asparagus....	Crt.	30	2.67	3.25	5.75	3.05	3.65	3.35	3.00
Beans, lima...	Bu.	32	2.12	2.80	3.90	2.60	3.45	3.10	3.35
Beans, snap...	Bu.	30	1.43	1.75	2.25	3.35	3.35	2.20	2.50
Beets.....	Bu.	52	.47	.80	.55	.65	1.80	2.20	1.05
Cabbage.....	Ton		16.08	41.00	36.60	66.60	22.30	37.00	37.80
Cantaloups...	Crt.	70	1.98	2.95	---	---	6.15	4.55	2.90
Carrots.....	Bu.	50	.88	1.75	1.90	3.30	4.15	2.50	1.50
Cauliflower...	Crt.	37	.81	1.85	1.45	1.20	1.15	1.60	1.90
Celery.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Cr.	65	1.45	3.05	1.80	1.60	1.65	1.90	1.90
Cucumbers....	Bu.	48	2.19	1.75	5.35	3.10	3.45	2.05	3.30
Eggplant.....	Bu.	33	1.02	2.15	3.00	1.50	1.25	.70	1.65
Lettuce.....	Crt.	70	1.81	2.85	2.35	3.35	5.05	3.05	3.85
Onions.....	Sk.	50	.78	1.35	5.10	3.30	2.45	2.10	1.95
Peas, green...	Bu.	30	1.53	1.90	3.35	2.65	2.25	1.50	1.70
Peppers, grn...	Bu.	25	1.26	1.80	1.65	1.90	1.35	2.05	2.10
Spinach.....	Bu.	18	.54	1.00	.75	.65	.75	.80	1.10
Strawberries...	Crt.	36	4.46	8.50	11.65	10.05	7.95	8.50	8.00
Tomatoes.....	Bu.	53	2.28	2.45	7.65	6.95	4.20	2.70	3.20
Watermelons...	1000		162.00	228.00	---	---	532.00	544.00	372.00

Table 1. - Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Seasonal group and crop	ACREAGE				PRODUCTION (equiv. tons) 1/			
	Average		Indicated 1948		Average		Indicated 1948	
	1937-46	1947	Amount	Percentage	1937-46	1947	Amount	Percentage
				of				of
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
WINTER: 2/	267,080	269,760	297,490	110	1,157,100	1,313,600	1,418,600	108
SPRING: 3/	614,370	630,140	615,330	98	1,668,900	1,983,000	1,870,300	94
SUMMER:								
Lima beans	9,280	8,000	7,400	92	11,600	15,100	11,300	75
Snap beans	43,230	49,480	44,450	90	74,000	96,400	77,700	81
Beets	2,730	2,300	2,400	104	20,700	18,700	17,300	93
Cabbage	33,980	28,080	30,280	108	247,200	211,800	234,200	111
Cantaloups	87,230	108,570	105,030	97	4/223,900	4/331,700	4/336,300	101
Carrots	6,380	5,490	6,230	113	56,100	47,800	54,800	115
Cauliflower	7,280	6,800	7,200	106	38,500	34,100	37,100	109
Celery	5,390	5,020	5,020	100	74,500	60,600	70,100	116
Sweet corn	54,630	67,900	62,700	92	95,000	113,900	106,300	93
Cucumbers	15,460	18,250	16,050	88	49,200	57,000	49,000	96
Eggplant	2,000	2,050	2,150	105	7,100	7,400	7,500	101
Honey Balls	340	---	---	---	1,600	---	---	---
Honey Dews	9,660	12,030	12,050	100	40,800	55,900	56,000	100
Lettuce	29,680	31,400	32,700	104	190,300	266,500	240,700	90
Onions	69,240	65,230	69,140	106	5/55,100	5/33,300	5/42,800	128
Green peas	20,300	12,500	8,500	68	30,500	17,400	15,300	76
Green peppers	14,190	17,650	17,750	101	38,300	42,400	42,900	101
Spinach	5,390	4,900	4,900	100	17,400	14,400	16,100	112
Tomatoes	88,330	92,370	90,670	98	361,500	394,200	375,300	95
Watermelons	213,460	239,870	192,840	84	718,500	828,400	677,100	82
Total summer to date:								
Acreage and production:	638,620	705,340	642,100	91	2,351,800	2,645,000	2,465,600	93
TOTAL SUMMER	718,180	777,890	717,460	92	3,097,100	3,354,400	---	---
FALL								
Early:								
Cabbage 2/								
Domestic	30,110	25,460	29,550	116	271,900	206,300	---	---
Danish	32,010	28,750	32,400	113	295,200	245,100	---	---
Tomatoes	16,010	17,500	18,000	103	72,504	92,140	---	---
Late:								
Cabbage 2/	4,950	5,600	6,700	120	31,100	33,600	---	---
Total Fall to date:	83,080	77,310	86,650	112	670,704	577,140	---	---
TOTAL FALL	254,610	248,290	---	---	1,552,100	1,506,400	---	---
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1948, WITH COMPARISONS 6/								
Acreage	1,666,700	1,755,100	1,716,930	98	---	---	---	---
Acreage and production	1,520,070	1,605,240	1,554,920	97	5,177,800	5,941,600	5,754,500	97
TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS 6/								
GRAND ANNUAL TOTAL	1,854,250	1,926,080	---	---	7,475,200	8,157,400	---	---

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production of crops.

2/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut and asparagus for processing.

4/ Cantaloup production for early and mid-summer only; late summer included in acreage but not in production.

5/ Onion production for early summer only; late summer included in acreage but not in production.

6/ Totals include acreage and production of asparagus for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

Table 2.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot
(rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the
United States, indicated periods in 1948, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1947				1948 (preliminary)				
	Month			Week	Month				Week
	April:	May:	June:	ended:	July 19:	April:	May:	June:	ended:
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Asparagus.....	1,206	145	22	---	873	11	---	---	---
Beans, snap and lima....	566	1,066	391	8:	578	557	195	---	5
Beets.....	307	156	29	---	203	17	3	---	---
Broccoli.....	165	27	11	2:	175	70	2	---	2
Cabbage.....	3,376	2,684	1,502	47:	3,825	3,031	663	---	34
Cantaloups.....	---	1,314	8,268	1,587:	---	119	5,907	---	2,152
Carrots.....	3,256	3,701	2,650	430:	2,526	2,704	2,716	---	503
Casaba melons.....	---	---	---	8:	---	---	---	---	---
Cauliflower.....	612	641	222	6:	1,262	567	227	---	9
Celery.....	2,651	2,698	1,391	123:	2,904	2,601	1,918	---	170
Corn, green.....	7	1,295	837	25:	78	990	1,041	---	43
Cucumbers.....	93	1,254	1,193	76:	787	487	618	---	27
Eggplant.....	1	15	38	1:	23	58	70	---	4
Escarole.....	210	107	---	---	130	103	1	---	---
Greens, excl. spinach..	213	74	4	---	179	27	---	---	---
Honey Ball melons.....	---	16	74	13:	---	---	113	---	---
Honey Dew melons.....	---	---	794	207:	---	---	77	---	566
Lettuce & romaine.....	8,177	7,566	4,874	1,430:	7,924	6,064	4,787	---	1,191
Mixed melons.....	---	68	116	8:	---	---	134	---	26
Mixed vegetables.....	3,432	2,428	1,458	412:	2,815	1,833	1,578	---	375
Onions.....	3,175	4,765	3,474	274:	4,022	3,642	2,818	---	287
Peas, green.....	459	631	277	94:	335	504	434	---	95
Peppers, green.....	21	51	336	41:	313	563	465	---	21
Persian melons.....	---	---	1	10:	---	---	---	---	3
Spinach.....	603	99	23	24:	189	22	8	---	19
Tomatoes.....	377	5,089	6,256	522:	805	3,971	5,420	---	480
Turnips & rutabagas....	12	11	13	1:	10	19	17	---	1
Watermelons.....	---	952	12,446	3,290:	30	5,220	10,085	---	2,044
Total of above.....	28,919	36,853	46,700	8,639:	29,986	33,180	39,297	---	8,057
Potatoes:									
Early.....	5,005	17,970	23,352	760:	4,236	15,604	26,732	---	1,473
Intermediate.....	---	5	1,060	2,488:	2	---	4,867	---	591
Late, surplus.....	21,963	5,867	655	1,471:	18,984	7,449	859	---	422
Late, other.....	108	8	21	154:	190	6	15	---	173
Total potatoes.....	27,076	23,850	25,088	4,873:	23,412	23,059	32,473	---	2,659
Sweetpotatoes.....	1,150	192	121	63:	438	85	49	---	138
Grand total.....	57,145	60,895	71,909	13,575:	53,836	56,324	71,819	---	10,854

1/ Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases.
Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1947 and 1948

Market and commodity	Unit	1947		1948			
		Week		Month		Week	
		June	ended	April	May	June	ended
		July 19	July 19	April	May	June	July 17
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>							
Asparagus, med., N.J.	Pyramid crate	2.42	2.40	3.48	3.69	2.57	---
Asparagus, med., Pa.	Pyramid crate	2.92	---	3.77	5.75	4.01	---
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crate	---	---	5.62	---	---	---
Beans, lima, Fla.	Bushel	1/3.72	2/3.28	4.25	4.32	1/3.65	2/5.05
Beans, snap, green:							
Eastern	Bushel	3.45	1.49	---	---	3.05	2.88
Southern	Bushel	2.56	---	4.49	4.88	3.23	---
Beets, bunched, eastern	1 3/5 bu. box	1.07	.65	---	---	1.40	.94
Beets, topped, eastern	Bushel	1.46	.72	---	---	---	1.45
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L. A. crate	---	---	2.35	3.33	---	---
Beets, topped, Texas	50-lb. sack	1.24	---	2.01	---	---	---
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	6.62	---	7.85	7.10	8.78	---
Cabbage, domestic, N.J.	50-lb. sack	1.68	.98	---	---	1.35	.94
Cabbage, domestic southern	50-lb. sack	1.79	---	2.85	1.38	---	---
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crate	6.94	4.69	---	---	10.76	4.41
Carrots, bchd., western	L.A. crate	4.99	6.40	8.61	10.65	6.86	5.62
Carrots, topped, Texas	Bushel	2.53	2/1.74	6.28	---	---	2/2.72
Cauliflower, eastern	1 3/5 bu. box	1.51	1.38	---	---	1.58	1.38
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	3.01	---	2.70	3.26	3.29	---
Celery, G. Heart, N.Y.	1/2 crate	5.96	1.85	---	---	2.94	1.65
Celery, G. Heart, Fla.	16-inch crt.	5.88	---	2.73	2.83	3.38	---
Corn, sweet, yellow 2/	Sack	---	2.03	---	---	---	2.98
Corn, sweet, yellow, Texas	1/2 bu. sack	2.85	3/2.00	---	3.24	2.15	---
Corn, sweet, yellow, Fla.	Wire-bnd. crate	3.98	---	5.12	5.38	5.16	---
Cucumbers, southern	Bushel	3.14	2/1.20	4.57	7.14	3.81	2/4.95
Eggplant, Fla.	Bushel	3.46	3.58	2.53	2.59	1.97	2.85
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Jumbo crate	4.96	2.30	---	---	---	3.66
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L.A. crate	4.98	6.70	5.89	9.83	5.67	6.31
Lettuce, Big Boston, N.J.	1 3/5 bu. box	1.02	.92	---	---	1.51	---
Onions, y. Bermuda, Tex.	50-lb. sack	2.83	---	5.80	3.76	3.97	---
Onions, Babasco, Calif.	50-lb. sack	2.04	---	---	---	3.50	---
Onions, yellow, N. Y.	50-lb. sack	1.66	4/2.19	5.86	---	---	4/2.20
Peas, green, eastern	Bushel	3.17	2.05	---	---	1.70	1.92
Peas, green, western	Bushel	4.05	4.55	4.32	3.76	2.67	3.91
Peppers, green, Fla.	Bushel	4.96	4/1.58	3.05	2.88	3.42	4/3.02
Spinach, eastern	Bushel	.75	.87	.85	.97	.93	1.18
Tomatoes, various States	Lug, 6x7	3.18	1.70	5/5.51	4.39	3.21	2.52
Tomatoes, eastern	12-qt. basket	---	1.64	---	---	---	1.94

-(Continued)

Table 3.-Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1947 and 1948 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1947		1948			
		: Week		: Month		: Week	
		June: ended		: Apr. : May : June		: July 17	
		: July 19:					
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Chicago</u>							
Asparagus, fancy, Ill. 6/	Pyramid crate	3.08	---	2.62	3.44	3.28	---
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crate	---	---	5.65	---	---	---
Beans, snap, green, Ill.	Bushel	3.94	1.85	---	---	3.69	3.38
Beans, snap, green, southern	Bushel	3.45	2.75	5.26	4.20	4.01	3.84
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crate	---	---	2.10	---	---	---
Beets, bunched, Mo.	2-3 doz. L.A. : crate	2.24	---	---	---	2.56	---
Broccoli, Calif.	Pony crate	5.65	---	6.36	5.46	6.62	---
Cabbage, domestic	50-lb. sack	1.70	1.69	3.10	1.52	1.88	1.20
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crate	6.19	5.25	---	---	9.87	7/4.88
Carrots, bchd, western	L.A. crate	3.92	5.20	7.70	8.93	5.23	5.20
Carrots, topped, Calif.	50-lb. sack	2.07	1.85	---	6.31	4.49	3.88
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	2.62	2.78	2.31	2.72	2.58	2.69
Celery, G. Heart, Mich.	Flat	2.17	.86	---	---	1.11	.82
Celery, G. Heart, Fla.	16-inch crate	6.57	---	2.93	3.13	4.05	---
Corn, sweet, yel., Tex.	1/2-bu. sack	2.48	---	---	2.81	2.34	---
Corn, sweet, yel., Okla.	Sack	---	2.65	---	---	---	2.53
Cucumbers, Ill.	Bushel	---	1.72	---	---	3.59	3.60
Cucumbers, Southern	Bushel	3.49	2.38	4.83	6.39	4.06	3.84
Eggplant, Fla.	Bushel	3.43	9/2.52	2.86	2.54	9/2.35	9/2.02
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Jumbo crate	---	2.25	---	---	---	3.34
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L.A. crate	4.37	5.95	5.08	8.58	5.45	6.70
Lettuce, leaf, Ill.	Bushel	.36	.44	---	---	.81	.88
Onions, y. Bermuda, Tex.	50-lb. sack	2.35	---	5.59	3.47	3.64	---
Onions, Cr. Wh. Wax, Tex.	50-lb. sack	2.62	---	5.38	3.25	3.76	---
Onions, Babaso, Calif.	50-lb. sack	2.14	2.64	---	---	3.02	2.12
Onions, yellow, midw.	50-lb. sack	---	---	6.26	---	---	2.58
Peas, green, western	Bushel	3.68	4.19	4.16	3.66	2.44	4.25
Peppers, green, various States	Bushel	9/5.00	1/2.10	3.35	3.12	9/2.81	1/3.52
Spinach, flat type, Ill.	Bushel	1.37	1.19	10/1.48	1.80	.66	1.42
Tomatoes, Tex.	Lug, 6x7	3.33	2.02	11/5.56	4.15	3.29	3.25
1/ Southern.		7/ Arizona.					
2/ Eastern.		8/ Clipped tops.					
3/ Alabama.		9/ Louisiana.					
4/ New Jersey.		10/ Missouri.					
5/ Auction sales.		11/ Mexico.					
6/ Godfrey section							

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4 .- Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Commodity	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average :		Prelim- :	1948 :	Average :		Indi-
	1937-46 :	1947 :	inary :	as per- :	1937-46 :	1947 :	cated
			1948 :	centage :			1948
				of 1947 :			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Asparagus,							
(17 States).....	1/ 73,470	73,990	2/ 70,000	95	1/ 90,210	102,510	---
Beans, green,							
lima 3/.....	61,480	87,730	91,610	104	31,937	48,900	---
Beans, snap.....	110,540	109,130	104,300	96	173,840	169,700	178,400
Beets.....	16,210	9,950	12,600	127	115,028	73,600	---
Cabbage for							
kraut.....	20,780	10,020	2/ 16,000	160	177,610	69,900	---
Contracted....	10,420	4,890	8,340	171	---	---	---
Open market...:	10,360	5,130	2/ 7,660	149	---	---	---
Corn, sweet.....	453,900	547,200	504,200	92	1,025,930	1,042,600	---
Cucumbers for							
pickles.....	109,020	140,530	135,640	97	174,864	242,664	---
Peas, green 3/....	412,660	458,740	433,580	94	366,250	436,800	381,320
Pimientos, Ga. ...	13,530	16,000	14,500	91	14,296	15,680	---
Spinach 4/.....	16,390	12,390	10,350	84	44,900	35,900	32,200
Tomatoes.....	515,030	536,930	442,900	82	2,582,720	3,212,000	---
Total 5/.....	1,803,010	2,002,610	1,835,680	92	4,797,585	5,450,254	---

1/ 1939-46 average.

2/ Rough estimate, subject to revision.

3/ Production reported on shelled basis.

4/ California and Texas only. These 2 States usually produce two-thirds of the total spinach for processing in 6 States.

5/ Excluding acreage and production of spinach in 4 States not reported until December, and excluding small acreage and production of pimientos in California.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.

Table 5 .- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, July 15, 1948, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average				July	May	June	July
	Aug. 1909:	Jan. 1935:	July	May				
	to July	to Dec.	15,	15,				
	1914	1939	1947	1948				
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0.697	0.717	1.68	1.96	1.87	1.66		
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel.....	.878	.807	2.51	2.44	2.46	2.62		
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt....	3.37	3.52	12.70	11.10	11.70	11.70		
Peas, dry, field, per cwt.....	---	1/ 1.40	4.81	5.26	5.19	5.10		

1/ January 1938 to December 1939 average.

Table 6.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1948, with comparisons

Commodity	1947			1948			July 1
	May 1	June 1	July 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	average
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: (prelim.)	: 1943-47
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asparagus.....	12,894	17,357	21,292	5,226	9,166	12,476	13,516
Beans, lima.....	13,013	10,380	7,803	20,721	17,671	14,795	4,573
Beans, snap.....	15,544	12,306	9,943	8,398	6,195	5,245	6,057
Broccoli.....	17,406	15,292	13,623	7,753	8,538	8,149	7,182
Brussels sprouts....	6,515	6,088	5,320	4,427	3,903	3,558	1/
Cauliflower.....	8,046	8,230	7,396	4,586	4,533	3,870	1/
Corn, sweet.....	24,321	21,077	18,188	18,005	15,477	15,392	7,145
Peas, green.....	62,741	56,515	88,249	62,081	53,721	31,714	37,055
Pumpkin and squash..	8,854	8,162	7,970	4,830	4,577	3,943	1/
Spinach.....	26,144	25,967	25,334	12,332	12,230	14,196	17,316
All other vegetables:	52,317	49,453	46,569	27,759	24,612	22,828	48,510
Total.....	247,795	230,827	251,687	176,118	160,423	186,166	141,354

1/ Included in "All other vegetables." Compiled from reports of P.M.A.

Table 7.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Group and States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average: 1937-46:	1947:	harvest: 1948:	Average: 1937-46:	1947:	cated: 1948:	Average: 1937-46:	1947:	cated: 1948:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Early:									
12 States.....	497	402	404	111	149	159	55,181	59,794	64,247
Intermediate:									
8 States.....	267	212	206	123	158	159	32,682	33,427	32,853
Late, surplus:									
3 Eastern.....	536	433	435	188	263	257	100,839	113,865	111,605
5 Central.....	751	492	459	98	120	123	72,758	58,930	56,625
10 Western.....	473	404	442	203	231	234	96,335	93,331	103,692
18 States....	1,760	1,329	1,336	154	200	204	269,982	266,176	271,922
Late, other:									
5 New England..	62	48	49	161	210	178	9,958	10,088	8,746
5 Central.....	236	117	111	102	125	124	24,045	14,616	13,810
1 Southwestern:	4	4	3	77	85	85	295	306	255
11 States....	302	169	163	115	148	140	34,298	25,010	22,811
Late, total:									
29 States.....	2,061	1,498	1,499	148	194	197	304,280	291,186	294,733
37 late and intermediate:	2,328	1,710	1,706	146	190	192	336,962	324,613	327,586
Total,									
United States..	2,826	2,112	2,109	139	182	186	392,143	384,407	391,833

NOTE: Data for Arizona are now included with the intermediate potato States, rather than with the late States as formerly. Data for all States are subject to revision in later monthly reports.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, size A, when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1947 and 1948

Location and variety	1947		1948			
	: Week		Month		: Week	
	: June ended		April: May		: June ended	
	: July 19		: : :		: July 17	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points:</u>						
Lower Rio Grande Valley,						
Texas, Bliss Triumph (50-lb. sk.):	---	---	1/3.02	2.12	---	---
Hastings section, Florida,						
Sebago.....	---	---	1/5.91	1/4.04	---	---
Kern County, Calif., Long White....	1/2.90	---	1/4.98	1/2.95	1/2.65	---
Foley, Ala., Bliss Triumph.....	1/5.16	---	---	1/3.46	1/4.00	---
Charleston, S.C., Cobbler.....	2/2.89	---	---	1/3.40	1/3.30	---
Onley, Va., Cobbler.....	3.52	2.82	---	---	2.97	3.23
Washington, N.C., Cobbler.....	2/3.04	---	---	---	1/3.13	---
Kaw Valley, Kans., Cobbler.....	---	---	---	---	2/2.25	---
Orrick, Mo., Cobbler.....	---	---	---	---	2/2.25	---
Phoenix, Ariz., Bliss Triumph.....	1/3.61	---	---	---	1/3.64	---
Central N.J. points, Cobbler.....	---	(2.58)	---	---	---	(2.75)
Aroostook County, Maine (old crop):	---	---	3.06	3.11	---	---
Rochester, N.Y. (old crop).....	---	---	3.31	---	---	---
Idaho Falls, Ida. (old crop).....	---	---	1/5.01	---	---	---
Stevens Point, Wis. (old crop)....	---	---	2/2.85	---	---	---
Grand Forks, N. Dak. (old crop)...	---	---	3.01	---	---	---
<u>Terminal markets:</u>						
<u>New York:</u>						
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (50-lb. sk.):	---	---	4.44	2.15	---	---
" " Tex. (50-lb. sk.):	---	---	3.94	2.11	---	---
Sebago, Fla.	1/4.26	---	7.41	1/5.31	1/5.25	---
Long White, Calif.	1/4.93	1/4.84	---	1/6.13	1/5.01	1/4.95
Cobbler, N.C. and S.C.	2/3.77	---	---	2/3.92	1/3.76	2/3.50
" Va.	2/4.01	2/2.90	---	---	2/3.30	2/3.58
" Md.	---	2/3.08	---	---	---	2/3.54
" N.J.	---	2/2.88	---	---	---	3.46
" N.Y.	---	2/2.75	---	---	---	2/2.75
Green Mtn., Maine (old crop).....	4.15	---	3.78	4.00	4.15	---
" " N.Y. (old crop).....	---	---	3.52	---	---	---
Russet Burbank, Ida. (old crop)...	---	---	7.23	7.69	---	---
<u>Chicago:</u>						
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (50-lb. sk.):	---	---	1/4.49	---	---	---
" " Tex. (50-lb. sk.):	---	---	3.80	2.72	---	---
" " Ala.	1/3.91	---	---	1/4.70	1/5.52	---
" " Ariz.	1/4.99	---	---	---	1/5.40	1/5.12
" " Idaho.....	---	1/4.16	---	---	---	1/3.85
Long White, Calif.	1/4.22	1/4.39	1/7.02	1/5.50	1/4.40	1/4.23
Cobbler, midwestern.....	---	---	---	---	---	1/3.06
Bl. Triumph, Minn. & N.D. (old crop):	---	---	2/3.85	---	---	---
Russet Burbank, Ida. (old crop)...	4.45	---	1/6.63	---	---	---

1/ Washed stock. 2/ Unwashed stock.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:1947:	harvest:	Average:1947:	cated	Average:1947:	cated	Average:1947:	cated	
	:1937-46:	: 1948	:1937-46:	: 1948	:1937-46:	: 1948	:1937-46:	: 1948	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Central Atlantic 1/	57	54	53	125	132	132	7,132	7,110	6,970
Lower Atlantic 2/...	248	212	186	87	100	94	21,624	21,120	17,545
South Central 3/...	393	319	279	84	83	83	33,153	26,554	23,031
North Central 4/...	18	14	13	97	85	105	1,741	1,194	1,370
California.....	11	12	10	108	100	100	1,216	1,200	1,000
Total,									
United States:	728	611	541	89	94	92	64,866	57,178	49,916

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1947 and 1948

Market and type	1947		1948			
	June	Week	Month		Week	
		ended	April	May	June	ended
		July 19				July 17
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>						
Golden:						
Maryland and Virginia....	---	---	3.22	---	---	---
New Jersey.....	---	2.72	3.22	---	---	---
Florida.....	---	4.44	---	---	---	---
Jersey:						
New Jersey.....	2.74	2.72	2.80	3.71	4.56	4.60
Porto Rican:						
North and South Carolina:	3.95	3.75	3.84	4.64	5.40	---
Louisiana.....	4.17	---	3.50	---	---	5.31
Average, all varieties....	3.40	(3.50)	3.26	4.14	4.97	(5.00)
<u>Chicago</u>						
Nancy Hall:						
Tennessee.....	2.94	1.79	2.84	3.63	3.71	---
Porto Rican:						
Louisiana.....	4.06	---	3.79	4.75	5.50	4.32
Tennessee.....	3.70	3.04	3.32	4.30	4.83	---
Triumph:						
Alabama.....	---	3.25	---	---	---	2.62
Average, all varieties....	3.47	2.44	3.35	4.36	4.57	(3.50)

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For		Average	Indi-		Average	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:		1937-46:	1947:	cated:	1937-46:	1947:	
	1937-46:	1947:	1948:			1948:	1937-46:	1948:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Maine, N. Y., Mich., and Minn. 2/.....	680	599	635	870	764	899	5,889	4,574	5,707
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash., and N. Dak. 3/.....	265	365	362	1,429	1,442	1,509	3,771	5,263	5,464
Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., and Utah 4/.....	528	472	433	471	628	564	2,496	2,964	2,725
California 5/.....	359	323	336	1,267	1,351	1,286	4,560	4,363	4,322
Calif. Lima.....	161	149	145	1,358	1,406	1,400	2,187	2,095	2,030
Calif. other.....	198	174	191	1,189	1,303	1,200	2,373	2,268	2,292
Total, United States.....	1,832	1,759	1,816	914	976	1,003	16,716	17,164	18,218

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry. 3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. 4/ Largely Pinto beans. (5) Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 12.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	1947	Indi-	Average	1947	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:		1937-46:		cated:	1937-46:		cated
	1937-46:	1947:	1948:			1948:	1937-46:		1948:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Wis. :	5	1	1	933	1,050	900	45	10	9
Minn. :	3/4	7	3	5/918	600	600	3/33	42	18
N. Dak. :	3/13	18	7	3/1,140	1,080	1,030	3/152	194	72
Mont. :	32	23	8	1,175	1,060	1,250	372	244	100
Idaho :	121	150	87	1,218	1,320	1,000	1,529	1,980	870
Wyo. :	3/2	2	2	3/1,102	1,200	1,200	3/25	24	24
Colo. :	19	21	16	846	900	950	159	189	152
Wash. :	198	247	148	1,323	1,350	960	2,712	3,334	1,421
Oreg. :	21	24	15	1,326	1,180	1,100	289	233	165
Calif. :	--	27	19	---	790	800	---	213	152
U.S. :	412	520	306	1,242	1,252	975	5,278	6,513	2,983

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAT-TVS-89-7/48 - 3700
PERMIT NO. 1001

